The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,606—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 6th Sept., 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Allepp y, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Metrapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVI AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. ACOLA, 578 Tons, on FRIDAY, 5th September, 1879, at 2 p. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUES DAY, 9th September, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. CANARA, 1,908 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 800
Second Class passage	„ 335

The Canara is due in London about 25th October. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 9th, on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wines
Suez	380	220	40	
Port Said	380	240	140	
Messina	380	240	140	
Naples	460	240	140	
Leghorn	460	240	140	
Genoa	500	240	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	Without Wines

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Rumnum Street

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
S. S. RYDAL HALL,
CAPTAIN OWEN LLOYD,
2,710 Tons, 400 H. P.

THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 10th September.

For plans of Saloon and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agent.

Bombay, 16th August 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. WISTOW HALL,
2,674 TONS, 400 H. P.,
CAPTAIN T. COLLIN.

THIS Steamer will be despatched on or about the 29th September. Her saloon and Cabins are all on Deck. For Passages, &c., apply to the undersigned,

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th August 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY'S S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain, G. Marussig, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 10th September, 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 4 0	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 195	„ 145 0
To Port Said	„ 327	„ 256	„ 121 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 180	„ 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

*Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-8	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Bassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 1st, 1879.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CHEAP INDIAN RATES.

THIS old established Company by cheap and careful management is enabled safely to charge lower rates of premium than other Indian Insurance Companies. Send for Comparative Statement showing rate of premium charged by other Indian Offices.

After paying all expenses, claims on policies, dividends, and every other charge, a net profit of £18,588-8-8 was realized for the year 1878. This has been invested and added to the reserve fund.

Every kind of Insurance business transacted.

Full particulars given on application to the Agents of the Company.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors, Bombay

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

For Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

in any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay,

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 2, Pir Mahim near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons. H. P.	Captains.	1879
(s) POONAH	3130 550	C. G Perrins	5th Sept.
— VENETIA	2726 450	J. Orman	12th do.
(s) PEKIN	3777 600	W. Woodcott	19th do.
— SUMATRA	2488 450	R. F. Briscoe	29th do.
(s) NIZAM	2725 450	A. E. Barlow	6th Oct.
— TAVANIORE	1903 350	W. Barratt	13th do.
(s) LOMBARDY	2,23 450	W. B. Hall	20th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
ANCONA	3200 600	E. G. Stead	15th Sept.
KASHGAR	2621 450	E. J. Baker	30th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014 500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ANSAM	3033 500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.
TANJORE	2-33 450	W. W. Footman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014 500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd Sept. at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees, the New Colaba Company, limited, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Thukor Shamjee Khetsee:—

All that piece of Fanu-dass ground, containing by admeasurement 12 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Girgaum, in Mangalwady, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, fronting the north side of the said Mangalwady, and standing in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No 10, in the name of Thukor Shetsee Govind, and bounded on the east by the passage and house of Luxmibai, widow of Roomnath Wishwanath, on the west by the passage and house of Dowra, daughter of Hoosmuntrao, on the north by the Boras' Burying ground, and on the south by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

SALE of valuable landed and house property in Nesbit Lane, within the Fort, comprising a large and sub-tantial house with very spacious and commodious godowns behind it.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of Sept. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and with the consent of the mortgagor, the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying, and being on the west side of and fronting the Nesbit Lane or Road, in the sub-district of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,334 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north and west by a house belonging to Mrs. Rose, and near the property of the legal representatives of the late Venaekroo Juggonnathjee Sunkereett, on or towards the south by the house now belonging to the legal representatives of Dadabhoy Limjee, and on or towards the east by the said road or lane, or howsoever the same hereditaments are abutted or bounded, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 103, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Messrs Bell, Brandenburg and Co. and others, and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Tepidas Vurjdass and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Crawford and Bovey, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 6th September, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, near their auction rooms, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainwares, a massive heavy square piano forte by Joan Broadwood & Sons, &c., the property of a gentleman

Full particulars will appear hereafter. The property is on view.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

There will be sold by Public Sale with out reserve on account and at the risk of the concerned at the offices of Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, Marine Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of September, at 3 P.M

One very valuable pair of big classed compound high and low pressure engines, high cylinder 23 inch s, low cylinder 36 inches, having a stroke of 6 feet. The fly wheel and second motion pinion made by Hicks of Bolton, the engines by Thomas Milne and Co. Limited, Oldham. The whole of the engine weighing about 160 tons is lying at the Sassoon's Dock as it arrived from England. Invoice value about Rs. 3 00,000.

For plans and specifications and for order to view apply to Messrs. James Scott and Co., 24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SALE OF RARE AND VALUABLE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS AT NO. 164, MALABAR HILL.

On TUESDAY, the 9th September, at 6-30 a.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place the choice and rare plants in tubs and pots comprising a splendid collection of new and rare crotons of about 50 varieties, several varieties of very fine ananassoris, aralia, acalypha, caladiums, conceinvillias, dracœnas, poivea alcovias, stephanotis, marantas, antigonen, &c, &c., the property of E Conwer, Esq.

Catalogues are ready and the plants will be on view from to-morrow.

On SATURDAY, the 27th day of September, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auct on at his residence, No. 74, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome carved blackwood household furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first class semigrand pianoforte by Broadwood, a 14 stop harmonium by Alexander, a strong built Brougham, a grey Arab horse, &c., the property of C. J. Mayhew, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Full particulars will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd September 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Seed and Cotton, sweeping and bags and other unclaimed merchandise at the G. I. P. R. Station, Boree Bunder.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd Sept., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place.

A quantity of seed and cotton sweeping and bags and other unclaimed merchandise.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th Sept., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Share-Bazaar, on account and risk of Premchund Roychund, Esq.,

90 Shares of the Bombay Ice-manufacturing Company, Limited, No. 594 to 683.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Balwant Krishnajee Nundookar—

BKN | 120-1—2 cases perfumery and millinery, ex Thibet.

At 1 P.M.

1 very handsome high caste Deccanee pony, age 6 to 7, height 13-1½.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mahomed Ally bin Mahomed Rogay, Esq., the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Narayen Babujee Poorow, the mortgagor, the following landed property. All that piece or parcel of faxendary land or ground belonging to Mahomed Alli bin Mahomed Ameen Rogay, with a messuage, tenement, or dwelling house thereon standing, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Girgaum on the Southern side of Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, French Bridge, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, formerly, and is now in the occupation of the said Narayen Babunjee Poorow, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 266, and presently under No. 303 containing by admeasurement (75 5-9) square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east, west, north, and south by the property of the said Faxendar, Mahomed Ali bin Mahomed Ameen Rogay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF NUGAR COTTON at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

On THURSDAY, the 11th September, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place:—

2,000 lbs. good loose Nugar Cotton.

AUCTION SALE of garments, ankle boots, thread, helmet spikes and plates, buttons, cloth and gold lace remnants, &c., &c., at the Army Clothing Department, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Army Clothing, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on THURSDAY next, the 11th instant at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the following goods, viz., about 210 garments of sorts, 59 pairs ankle boots, 179 lbs thread, black machine, helmet spikes and plates, buttons, cloth and gold lace remnants, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance on delivery of goods, which must be removed within 3 days from the day of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th September, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood carved French polished household furniture, glass and crockery ware, 4 lights hanging chandelier, large gilt pier glasses in tables with marble tops, a sweet toned mahogany patent grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a first class full size slate billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, &c., large China vases, table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of W. Maitland, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd September 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORRW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sales at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c, &c.

3	bales Turkey red twist, No. 31-32
2	„ grey dhootias
3	„ grey shirtings
45	cases medoc claret
150	„ cyder in quarts and pints
5	„ quinine wine

Few dozens Roller's skins

On account of the concerned

1 Case damaged white Jaconet

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd September 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.....Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE NEW THEATRE, now in course of erection on the Esplanade, will OPEN on SATURDAY EVENING, December 6, 1879, with a first class Comedy and Burlesque Company from London, and the season will last for 20 weeks.

MONDAY AND THURSDAY BOXES.

The Box subscription for Wednesdays and Saturdays is now closed, the whole of the Boxes, 27 in number, including that of H. E. the Governor, having been let for these nights. The every night rate for Boxes is consequently withdrawn, under the terms of the Prospectus, and transferable season tickets available on Mondays and Thursdays, 40 representations, will be issued at the following rates:—

Stage Box to hold 6	Rs. 600
Private Box to hold 4 (Upper Tier)	„ 480
Orchestra Box to hold 4 (Lower Tier)	„ 480

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY STALLS.

120 Orchestra Stalls for Wednesdays and Saturdays, 40 representations, are still available at Rs. 10 per Rs. 2.0 for every night of the season exclusive of Benefit Nights.

Application for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application. Cheques should be drawn in favor of *Chartered Mercantile Bank for credit of Theatre Subscription.*

A copy of the Prospectus in full detail, showing the Subscribers guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., at the new offices of the Chamber, Nos. 6 and 7, Rampart Row, for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To ballot for and consider the election of Members.
2. To determine the principle on which the five elective Trustees under the New Port Trust Act shall be elected by the Chamber.
3. To receive the Report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the proposed Trade Marks Registration Bill.

By Order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 2nd September 1879.

NOTICE.

EXCEPT on LADIES' DAYS (MONDAYS and THURSDAYS) the BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH will be OPEN to NON-SUBSCRIBERS on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS, and FRIDAYS after 8 a.m. and on all other days from 6 a.m.

By Order of the Committee,

RIENZI WALTON,
Honorary Secretary,
Breach Candy Swimming Bath.

J. & R.

ROLLER SKINS FOR MILLS.
NETT PRICES.

Size No. 2½, per doz.		Rs. 16
„ „ 3s, „		„ 13
„ „ 4s, „		„ 9

Apply to

WM. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay,
Sole Agents for JONES & ROCKE.

August 9, 1879.

KEMP'S
CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

A CORRESPONDENT writes thus:—"I shall be obliged by your sending me four "tins. It is the best thing of the kind I ever "saw. I have five large greyhounds and this "is our flea season, yet they are kept perfectly "free from them as well as their beds and bedding. I can't speak too highly of it. 'K——'s' "is not to be compared with it. It is a boon to "all sportsmen."

Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12 and Re. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

		Cash. Rs. a.
Thompson's, Dawson's and Noble's muster, per box of	100	1 12
Do. do. do.	250	4 0
Dindiguls and Havannahs, box of	100	2 0
Do. do. box of	250	4 8
Treacher's muster. box of	50	1 2
Treacher's Gem muster..... box of	50	1 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credit
Small Bottles ....Re.	1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles ....Re.	1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INK BOTTLES AND INKSTANDS.
Cash Price List July 1879.

REVOLVING DOME TOP INKSTANDS.
The latest introduction, when not in use preserve the ink from dust and prevent evaporation.

3½ inch.	4 inch.	4½ inch.
Rs. 3	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4

BEST PEWTER OFFICE INKSTANDS.
With Hinged Covers.

3½ inch.	4½ inch.
Rs. 1-8	Rs. 2

With Hinged Cover and Bottom Plate.

3½ inch.	4 inch.	4½ inch.
Rs. 2-4	Rs. 3	Rs. 3-8

TRAVELLING INK BOTTLES.
REPORTERS' INKS with Spring Tops, morocco leather covered.

1½ inch.	1⅝ inch.
Rs. 1-4	Rs. 1-8

Ditto with extra slide fastening.

1½ inch.	2½ inch.	2½ inch.
Rs. 1-12	Rs. 2	Rs. 2-4

PATENT CASKET INKS in nickel metal. Portable, secure and convenient. Rs. 3.

RANSOME'S POCKET INKS, secure from leakage and not liable to upset when in use. From Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 each.

INVIOLABLE POCKET INKS, Which's patent. Rs. 2-4.

EXCELSIOR INKS. As. 10 and As. 12.

INEXHAUSTIBLE MAGIC INKS.
In a variety of colours. Rs. 2-12.

THE TRAVELLER'S "BIJOU" Inexhaustible. Rs. 1-2.

WALNUT-WOOD INKSTANDS
With central handle, two pen-hollows and two ink bottles with hinged tops.
Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 12-8.
Ditto ditto with drawer.
Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs. 20.

OFFICE REQUISITES.

Bells.	Invoice Files.
Bill Cases.	Letter Books and Cases.
Blotting Pads.	Letter Cases and Clips.
Carbonic Paper.	Letter Files and Scales.
Cash and Deed Boxes.	Letter Weighers.
Clips.	Lougerheads.
Copying Books and Presses.	Memo and Note Books.
Damping Wells.	Oiled Sheets.
Date Racks and Cases.	Paper Fasteners.
Diaries.	Paper Knives and Weights.
Ebony Rulers.	Pencils and Pens.
Erasers.	Pencleaners and Holders.
Eyelets and Presses.	Penmakers and Racks.
Gum Bottles.	Scissors.
India Rubber Bands.	Sealing Wax.
Ink and Writing Fluids.	

STATIONERY CASES AND CABINETS.
STATIONERY of all kinds.
Sample Books and Price Lists on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee, that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article, consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact, that, the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case.....Cash Rs. 22-8.

☞ SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES. CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND OTHERS FOR QUARTER CASKS, HOGSHEADS, AND PUNCHEONS, WHICH ARE ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK AT THE COMPANY'S WINE CELLARS, BYCULLA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Dumpy Levels.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Levelling Staves.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Pocket Sextants.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Optical Squares.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Clinometers.	Do. Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Spirit Levels,	T Squares.	Cartoon Papers.
Pocket Levels.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Pantographs.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Cases of Instruments	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper
Pocket Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
Half Sets.	Drawing Boards.	
pare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.	Camel Hair Pencils.	Mahl Sticks.
Moist do. in pans.	Siberian do.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Slow drying do. tubes.	Sable do.	Palette Knives.
Oil Colours in tubes.	Hog Hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.	Sable ditto.	Bristol Boards.
Moist ditto.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
ll Colour Boxes.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing Pencils.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
	Do. Millboards.	Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** *All Articles advertised are kept in stock.*

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

YIELDS in Medicinal excellence to no imported preparation whatever. An experience of twenty-five years has demonstrated its sovereign remedial properties in Headaches, Biliousness, Febrile attacks, and all complaints arising from sluggish functional action.

GOOD CONDITION ALWAYS GUARANTEED.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-4. Per Dozen Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS,
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
30, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS ARE CAREFULLY DISPENSED WITH THE PUREST DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, under the personal superintendence of our Mr. FERNANDES who has had twenty years' experience in the business at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CONSULTATION FREE, AND MEDICINE CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL SORTS.
A LARGE SELECTION OF PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
EYE-PRESERVERS—NEUTRAL-TINTED AND COLOURED.
FANCY SMELLING SALT BOTTLES, TOOTH BRUSHES, ELASTIC SILK SUSPENDERS AND BANDAGES.
A LARGE STOCK OF GOLD AND ALUMINIUM JEWELLERY.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

ASQUITH AND LORD'S — FINE STRONG LONGCLOTH, with fine cambric fronts and cuffs, an excellent shirt for wearing under uniform or the ordinary Patrol Jacket. Price per dozen, with or without collars attached, Rs. 45 cash.

ASQUITH AND LORD'S — BEST LONGCLOTH, linen fronts and cuffs, perfectly plain fronts, highly recommended for general wear. Price per dozen, without collars attached, Rs. 56. With collars attached, Rs. 62.

ASQUITH AND LORD'S — EXTRA SUPERFINE, made from the best and finest longcloth and linen, specially recommended for evening dress wear, per dozen without collars, Rs. 62. With collars attached, Rs. 68.

ASQUITH AND LORD'S — BEST FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with collars attached. A splendid assortment of the newest designs always in stock, colors perfectly fast, per dozen Rs. 60 cash.

ASQUITH AND LORD'S — THE OXFORD or JUTE MIXTURE, strongly recommended as a cool, absorbing and shrinkless shirt. We keep only the genuine, original and best material. Price per dozen with collars attached, Rs. 72.

ASQUITH AND LORD'S — BEST WOVE FLANNEL, nothing superior procurable, wool dyed and thoroughly shrunk. Price per half dozen, Rs. 52. SILK and WOOL, thoroughly shrunk, comfortable, absorbent and non-irritating, per half dozen, Rs. 52.

THE "WESTERN INDIA" SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCY DRESS BALL.

PICTURES OF MALE AND FEMALE COSTUMES:
DRAMATIC, NATIONAL AND HISTORICAL.

204 Plates, beautifully coloured in parts, containing 6, Rs. 2.

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ADJOURNED QUARTERLY and the ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS of the Municipal Corporation as already advertised, will be held here at 3 o'clock p. m. THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY).

H. WYNFORD BARROW.
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 2ND SEPTEMBER 1879.

Consols have again recovered from 97⅛ to 97⅜, and French Rentes have advanced from 116⅜ to 117¼. Four per cent Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged at 77⅞, but Fours-and-a-half are ⅛ higher at 83⅜.

The London money market appears to be unchanged since Friday, the rate of discount on 3 months' Bank Bills being still quoted at 1⅛, and on 6 months' at 2½ per cent per annum.

Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unaltered in price. Linseed is reported quiet, but Calcutta, to arrive, is quoted 33. and 15 per cent Liverpool quality 1s. per quarter higher. Rapeseed is quiet at previous quotations. Silesian Spelter is again 5s. higher at £18-15 per ton.

Reuter reports Piece Goods in Manchester steady; and cotton in Liverpool as closing quiet, Surats steady, the day's sales being estimated at 8,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Surats. Spot prices were unchanged save for a decline of 1-16d. in Mid. Orleans, and in London G. F. Bengal and G. F. Westerns were 1 16d. higher, while Fair Coconada was 1-16d. per lb. lower. Reuter quotes Omras in Havre at Fcs. 61 for Fair and Fcs. 62 for Good Fair, but the latter figure is evidently a mistake and should probably be Fcs. 64. From New York yesterday's telegrams advise a material decline, ready Mid. Uplands having receded from 12½ to 12¼ cents, and November shipment from 10.57 to 10 36 cents per lb. In all probability the movement is accounted for by ready Cotton having been forced up by the difficulty of covering bear sales for August delivery, and now that the pinch is over prices are finding their way back to their previous level. The Receipts at the U. S. ports yesterday compare with the first day of the two previous seasons as follows:—

	1879	1878	1877.
Monday's Receipts.	4,000	5,700	1,300

As regards the future of the Cotton market, the following from the *Liverpool Daily Post* by this mail is worthy of attention:—

That the figures are strong is undoubted. They have never been so strong for years. And if a big demand sprang up, we might see very high prices. But the figures are only "strong" in a relative sense; and their strength may be neutralised by a counterbalancing amount of weakness in Manchester, Spinners, as a body, never-well, hardly ever—buy Cotton when it is cheap, unless they have use for it; and they are not likely to buy it because it threatens to be scarce, unless they want it against orders for Yarn. The question is not whether we have enough Cotton to meet the wants of spinners, but whether spinners are likely to want more Cotton than we have got. It is true that the supply is small; but what of that if the consumption is small also?

All the indications, however, point one way, point rather to an upward than to a downward movement in prices, though perhaps not to any rise of importance. The stock of Cotton is smaller than last year. The stocks of Goods at home and abroad (thanks to "short time") are also smaller. The Eastern advices are better than for some time past, and prices are certainly not at a level that may be called dear, seeing that they are only at about the average of the past three seasons. The one indication against the rise is the fact that new crops are selling at ⅛ to 7-16d. below spot prices. The circumstances tend to restrict business in Manchester, and to prevent anything in the shape of enterprise on the part of shippers to the larger markets; but the moment the margin is reduced orders come out, as was the case last week, when near deliveries touched 6¼d. One thing is very certain, and that is that spinners will have to exercise more care in taking orders during the coming eight or ten weeks than at any time previously this year.

Bar Silver in London has recovered from 51 5-16d. to 51¾d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 7 11-16d. per rupee—which is confirmed by private advices.

Exchange opened steady at yesterday's closing quotations for Bank Bills and an advance of 1-32d. in House Paper, and this level has been maintained during the day, the feeling at the close being steady, but not specially in favour of higher rates. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 7 25-32d.	per Rs.
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 7 29-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 8d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2-13	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts may be quoted at ¼ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 9-16 per cent discount.

Government Paper is firmer with buyers at yesterday's rates for Fours and an advance of ⅛ for Fours-and-a-half. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 94; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100⅛ to ⅜.

Shares are steady but quiet. Bank of Bombay remain unchanged at Rs. 658½. Press Companies are all unaltered, and in Land Companies the only movement is a decline of Rs. 2 in Frere. Spinning and Weaving shares continue firm, and we quote an advance of Rs. 10 in Dhurrumsey, Jewraj Balloo and Morarjee Gocouldass, and Rs. 15 per share in Hindustan.

Cotton is quieter to-day owing to the less favourable advices from Liverpool, and the fall in prices reported from New York. For export the enquiry has been limited, and some small purchases of barely good fair Wadhwan at Rs. 204½ per candy, half pressed, is the only business we have heard of. The local mills have also been rather less eager buyers. We quote:—

Good Omra	.....	Rs. 224	per candy f. p.
F. G. F. do	.....	,, 219	,,
G. F. do	.....	,, 213	,,
Good Dholleras (nominal)	.....	,, 225	,,
F. G. F. do	.....	,, 219	,,
G. F. do	.....	,, 212	,,

Seeds are quiet but firm. Linseed is in request at Rs. 6-15 to Rs 7-1 per cwt.; Rapeseed dull at Rs. 6-13 to Rs 6 15 per cwt for Gujarat.

Freights show no quotable change. For Liverpool we still quote measurement cargo by steam at 22s. 6d., by sail 20s. For London and the Mediterranean ports there is no alteration to notice.

Piece Goods remain very quiet on the spot, and to arrive there is also less doing. The feeling regarding the future, however, is still confident, and we may look for an improved demand when the rains are fairly over.

Coals are dull at unaltered values.

BOMBAY BULL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	3 do	660
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	3 do	250
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25 £12-14	6	do	110

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co...	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.a.	650
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	980
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.c.	660
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	570
Bezar Company (New)..	155	500	all	60 p.c	465
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do	50
Broach Cotton Co	250	100	all	10 do	22
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,250	all	30 do	350
Dholleras P. and G. Co.	800	300	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co...	353	1,000	all	100 do	900
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	575
French Press Co.....	500	500	all	50 p.c.	405
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	all	30 do	195
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Sumeon's Press Co.....	600	400	all	25 do	225
Sind Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	465
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,225
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Vokart's United Press Co.....	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.c.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	600	2,000	1,70	Nil	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	9,25	615	all	do	
Bombay Hempand Jute Mill Company.....	3,00	200	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	do	
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	do	
Manekjee S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	do	
Nerial S. and W. Co. ..	..	..	..	..	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld....	600	2,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	do	

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	1,000	all	15 pc*	845
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.a	118
Masagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	27 p.a	320
Port Canning Land Company, Limited..	9,000	1,400	all	15 p.a	210

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Dunphail Castle, 720 tons, Captain A Hilder, will sail to-day for False Point, in ball-st.

The ship Romania, 1,336 tons, Captain D. Jack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (19th June), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Chupra, 1,532 tons, Captain O. W. Wood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (18th August), with a cargo of 23,482 bags rice, 695 bags paddy, 1 bundle ivory, and 1 case cigars.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Punjaub, 685 tons, Captain O.R. Mitchell, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Euan Smith and child, Mr. Cursetjee Jamsetjee, and 38 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	Sumatra (s).....	Brisoco	Venice, Aug 8.
	Chupra(s).....	Wood	Rangoon, Aug 18.
	Romania	Jack	Moulmein, June 19.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
2	Comty of Forfar ...	Streak	Aden.
	Punjaub (s)..... ...	Mitchell	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The ship Dunphaile Castle, Hilder, to False Point, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Olympia, to Marseilles, Genoa, via Kurrachee was entered for loading yesterday.

ADEN.

AR RIVALS.

May. 19 Vortigern, ss, Reid, from Guardafui, W.
July. 9 Victoria, ss, Meadows, from Suez.
19 Dragon, H M. ss. Hawkins, from Mussowa.
Aug. 5 Thessaly, ss, Burn, from Perim—week.
11 Varsallion, ship, White, from Cardiff.
13 Carsburn, sh p, Richardson, from Cardiff.
16 G D Constantine, s., Rebikoff, from Hamberg.
19 Ellenar, I G, ss. Esnor, from Zanzibar.
20 Anchises, s., Jackson, from Singapore.
20 Gwalior, s., Rob t, from London.
20 Glenffer, ss, Meadows, from Shanghai.
20 Sultan, ss, Hynes, from London.
20 Sea Gull, H M ss, Heron, from Zulla.
20 Fazurial, s., Adair, from Bombay.
21 Kut, ss, Ridder, from Mc bourne.
21 Eldorado, ss, Kerr, from London.
21 Kanvaroo, ss, Seymour, from Zanzibar.
22 Madura, ss, Jaski, from Batavia.
23 Aurora, ss, Urratia, from Malta.
23 Pirie ss, Lormier, from Marseilles.
23 Glenartney, ss, Auld, from London.
23 Surat, ss, Breeze, from Bombay.
24 Navarino, Burkitt, from Calcutta.
25 Clan Fraser, ss, Cowie, from Bombay.
25 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 20 G D Constantine, ss, Rebikoff, to China.
20 Anchises, ss, Jackson, to London.
20 Glenffer, ss, Meadows, to Bombay.
20 Gleniffer, ss, Graham, to London.
21 Dagmar, I G ss, Esnor, to Rus Esser.
21 Sultan, ss, Hynes, to Australia.
21 Fazuri-l, ss, Adair, to Venice.
21 Kent, ss, Ridger, to London.
21 Eldorado ss, Kerr, to Calcutta.
23 Kangaroo, ss, Seymour, to London.
23 Madura, ss, Jaski, to Amsterdam.
23 Aurora, ss, Urratia, to Liverpool.
23 Glenartney, ss, Auld, to China.
23 Surat, ss, Breeze, to Venice.
24 Pirie, ss, Lormier, to China.
24 Navarino, ss, Burkitt, to London.
26 Clan Fraser, ss, Cowie, to Marseilles.
26 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, to London

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Vortigern, ss, Reid, from Guardafui W.
Victoria, ss, Meadozons, from Sea.
Dragon, H M S, Hawkins, from Mussowa.
Thessaly, ss, Burn, from Perim—week.
Marathon, ship, White, from Cardiff.
Carsburn, ship, Richard-on, from Cardiff.
Sea Gull, H M ss, Heron, from Zulla.

DAILY IMPORTS.—September 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ranold s—1 cask whiskey, William Watson and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Bengal s—9 cases papers, Ritchie, Stuart and Co; 20 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 22 cases oil manetore, Essoofally Ressoolee; 1,728 plates soft spelter, Pelly and Co; 25 packages bottles, Framjee Nowrojee; 50 Packages bottles, Manekjee Framjees and Sons.
Dewa Gungadhur—172 casks Portland cement, Joseph Soares.
Gwalior s—3 cases dye, Tezpall Cuma.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—50 bottles brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM TRIESTE.

Khiva s—4 cases medicine of sorts, Fakir and Co.
Yorwarris s—3 cases medicine of sorts, Heerjee Moolgee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—8 cases claret, Kunkler, Singer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—200 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co; 5 bales hides and 1 bales skins, Mahamedbhy Abdoola and Co; 200 bales wool Nursee Khuttow; 50 bales wool, Pre chund Jaichund; 96 bales wool, Motty Jaitha; 66 b les cotton waste and 25 bales rags, Gocildass Keswajee; 50 bales cotton, Narroo Succaram; 60 bales twist, Sumsoodin Mot-e Tyebjee; 467 bales cotton, Cooper Landle y Co; 13 cases rose oil Mahamed Alluna; 60 bales wool, Jetta Furshotum; 501 bales wool, Gocildass Toolseedass; 404 cwts wheat, Dewkurun Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Poona s—1,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 4,821 cwts rapeseed, Ko Hutheesing; 300 packages coc anuts (dry), Dattoobhy Dossa; 340 packages cocoanuts (dry), Merally Soomar; 93 cwts mother of shells, David Sassoon and Co; 40 cwts buffalo horns, 30 cwts deer horns, and 11 bale hides, Abdoola Mahamed; 15 cwts buffalo horns, 3 bales skins and 2 bales hides, Esmail Peerjina; 7 cwts chundroos, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—475 cwts buffalo horns, F Sanquet and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Olympia s—100 tons old iron, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—4 chests indigo and 15 bales hides, P and O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—32 bales skins, 20 bales hides, 1,250 bales jute, and 178 bags ajma seeds, P and O S N Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Poona s—20½ cwts china roots, 30 cwts gall, 12 cwts tookmeers, 14 cwts sandalwood, spots sandalwood oil, and 1½ cwts rough, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Maharaja s—79 bales cotton, Shriram Sewdutroy.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Sunda s—40 bales twist, the N S and W Co; 38 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sunda s—59 cases sharkfins, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 4 cases sharkfins and 3 cases fishmaws, Goolam Hoosein Jumbhomed; 42 cwts coplats, and 24 cwts sandalwood, Cama Ramjee; 14 cwts ivory, D Hoolashy Dossa; 49 bales cotton, Ramanarain; 100 bales cotton; 39 bales cotton, Guneshlall Shobhagmull; 95 bales cotton and 122 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 166 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 250 bales twist, Davi Sassoon and Co; 131 bales twist, the A S and W Co; 100 bales twist, the N S and W Co; 57 bales twist, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co; 107 bales twist, Pedder and Co; 100 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 50 bales twist, Hajee Essac Elias; 39 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 10 bales twist, Guneshlall Shobhagmull; 16 cwts sandalwood, R hemoobhoy Hubibhoy; 10 bales twist, Rustomjee Nowrojee; 86 bales cotton, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 26 cwts. bisek raisins, 2½ cwts liverwort, and 142 cwts medicine, Sallebhoy Safferboy; 6 cases, parcels feathers, Mahomed Dhurumsey; 43 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 31.

Hanson, Col. 9th Bombay N I, from leave, from Poona.
Wapshare, Lieut, 11th Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.

September 2.

Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURE.—September 2.

Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, on leave, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 30.)

Lieut Wells, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted special leave for three months to study the Native languages.

Major Peat, H M 1st Bombay Cavalry, is appointed to hold charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch.

Mr Kenoy, Sub-Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Darjeeling Division, Military Works.

Charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, on return from three months' privilege leave, resumed charge of the Office of the Auditor, Ouch and Rohilkund Railway Accounts.

Mr Lisnke, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has been relieved of his duties on the Tirhoot State Railway, for transfer to the Rajputana State Railway.

Mr Hennessey, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Jhelum Division, is allowed two months and twenty days' privilege leave.

Mr Bull, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank) Soan Division, is allowed privilege leave for one month.

Mr C A Bull, Executive Engineer, has made over, and Mr P T Large, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has assumed, charge of the Soan Division on the afternoon of the 18th August 1879.

THE ARMY.

(London Gazette.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 12th August.

Royal Horse Guards.—Lieut Howard-Vyse, to be Second Lieut.

2d Dragoon Guards.—Gentleman Cadet Hibbert, to be Second Lieut.

3d Dragoon Guards.—Gentleman Cadet Roche, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Manners, to be Second Lieut.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Second Lieut Pirie, to be Second Lieut.

1st Dragoons.—Gentleman Cadet Shaw, to be Second Lieut.

5th Lancers.—Gentleman Cadet Sinclair, to be Second Lieut.

6th Dragoons.—Gentleman Cadet Coote, to be Second Lieut.

9th Lancers.—Gentleman Cadet Bishop, to be Second Lieut.

19 h Hussars.—Gentleman Cadet Freeman, to be Second Lieut.

20th Hussars.—Second Lieut Scobell, to be Second Lieut.

21st Hussars.—Gentleman Cadet Mitchell, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Beavan, to be Second Lieut.

Grenadier Guards.—Second Lieut D'Aguilar, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Ferguson, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet the Hon William David Murray, to be Second Lieut.

Brigade Depots.—Lieut-Col. and Brevet Col. Miller, to be Lieut-Col. Lieut-Col. and Brevet Col. Herbert, to be Lieut Col.

1st Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Rowe, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Wade, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Hayman, to be Second Lieut.

2nd Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Price, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Monro, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Tuller, to be Second Lieut.

3rd Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Phillips, to be Second Lieut.

4th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Haynes, to be Second Lieut.

5th Foot.—Queen's (India) Cadet Etheridge, to be Second Lieut.

6th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Newmarch, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Twigg, to be Second Lieut.

8th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Fowler, to be Second Lieut. Hon Queen's (India) Cadet Guise, to be Second Lieut.

9th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Morton, to be Second Lieut.

10th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Gaitskill, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Newbery, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Gamble, to be Second Lieut Gentleman Cadet Beaver, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Alexander, to be Second Lieut.

11th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Bennett, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Bedingfield, to be Second Lieut.

12th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Poulton, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Kemble, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Smith, to be Second Lieut.

14th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Yale, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Vaughan, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Ternan, to be Second Lieut.

16th Foot.—Second Lieut Flood, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Godden, to be Second Lieut. Queen's Cadet Cooper-Coles, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Hamilton, to be Second Lieut.

17th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Mosse, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Egerton, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Tuthill, to be Second Lieut.

18th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Chawner, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Wedderburn, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Maxwell, to be Second Lieut.

19th Foot.—Lieut Elton, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Batchelor-Buggeseen, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Kennedy, to be Second Lieut. Queen's Cadet M'Nair, to be Second Lieut Gentleman Cadet Billings, to be Second Lieut Gentleman Cadet Searle, to be Second Lieut.

20th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Curzon, to be Second Lieut. Queens Cadet Howe, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Dennis, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Sutton, to be Second Lieut.

21st Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Bowes, to be Second Lieut.

22nd Foot.—Second Lieut Hancock, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Grove, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Dunlop-Smith, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Bairnsfather, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Marshall, to be Second Lieut.

23rd Foot.—Honorary Queen's Cadet Lysons, to be Second Lieut.

25th Foot.—Lieut. the Hon. Edward Stopford, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Fleming, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Los, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Verner, to be Second Lieut.

26th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Le Fanu to be Second Lieut.

27th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Murray, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Seward, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Mayne, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Reilly, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Davidson, to be Second Lieut.

29th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Gibb, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Browning, to be Second Lieut.

32nd Foot.—Second Lieut. Teale, to be Second Lieut.

33rd Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Burton, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Carmichael, to be Second Lieut.

35th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Terry, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Pierson, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Todd-Thornton, to be Second Lieut.

36th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet M'Grigor, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Stobart, to be Second Lieut.

37th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Thackwell, to be Second Lieut.

39th Foot.—Queen's (India) Cadet Dobbie, to be Second Lieut. Queen's (India) Cadet Edwards, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Pierson, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Todd-Thornton, to be Second Lieut.

40th Foot.—Lieut. Mogridge, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Campbell, to be Second Lieut.

44th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Guilding, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Brabazon, to be Second Lieut.

45th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Watts, to be Second Lieut.

47th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Norcott, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Le Fenvre, to be Second Lieut.

48th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Plumer, to be Second Lieut.

49th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet M'Cracken, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet M'Clintock, to be Second Lieut.

50th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Western, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Hollingshead, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Rowe, to be Second Lieut.

51st Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Baskerville, to be Second Lieut.

53d Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Ward, to be Second Lieut.

54th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Rowcroft, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Prior, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Pollard, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Lushington, to be Second Lieut.

56th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Tudway to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Spearey, to be Second Lieut.

60th Foot.—Lieut. Riddell, to be Second Lieut. Second Lieut. Pilkington, to be Second Lieut.

61st Foot.—Gentleman Cadet the Hon. Robert French, to be Second Lieut.

63d Foot.—Second Lieutenant Cadet Stock to be Second Lieut. Queen's (India) Cadet Dennys, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Lampden to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Perkins, to be Second Lieut.

63d Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Raiken, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Lang, to be Second Lieut.

64th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Light, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Campbell to be Second Lieut.

65th Foot.—Queen's (India) Cadet Carter, to be Second Lieut.

66th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Melvill, to be Second Lieut

67th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Sullivan, to be Second Lieut

70th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Anderson, to be Second Lieut.

71st Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Hunt to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Richardson, to be Second Lieut.

72d Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Egerton, to be Second Lieut.

73d Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Greenwood, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Barrett, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Burton, to be Second Lieut.

75th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Cooper, to the Second Lieut. Hon. Queen's (India) Cadet Stewart, to be Second Lieut.

76th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Ladon, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Colvin, to be Second Lieut.

77th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Oliver, to be Second Lieut.

78th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Ryall, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Rand, to be Second Lieut.

79th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Blackburn, to be Second Lieut.

80th Foot.—Lieut Johnson, Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Kerr, to be Second Lieut.

82d Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Vans-Agnew to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Taylor, to be Second Lieut.

83d Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Barnett, to be Second Lieut Gentleman Cadet Kettlewell, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Alban, to be Second Lieut.

84th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Maul, to be Second Lieut.

86th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Allen, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Butcher, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Buckle, to be Second Lieut.

89th Foot.—Hon. Queen's (India) Cadet Simpson, to be Second Lieut.

90th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Blake, to be Second Lieut.

91th Foot.—Lieut. Swann, to be Second Lieut. Lieut. Hall, to be Second Lieut.

94th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Henderson, to be Second Lieut.

95th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Gillard, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Dyson, to be Second Lieut.

97th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Weller, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Hamilton, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Repton, to be Second Lieut.

102d Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Macintyre, to be Second Lieut.

103d Foot.—Queen's Cadet Wickham, to be Second Lieut.

104th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Bremner, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Handcock, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Williams, to be Second Lieut.

105th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Dorling, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Witherby, to be Second Lieut.

106th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Honywood, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Bertley, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Wood, to be Second Lieut.

107th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Rycroft, to be Second Lieut. Queen's (India) Cadet Beale, to be Second Lieut.

108th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Mackenzie, to be Second Lieut.

109th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Battiscombe, to be Second Lieut.

Rifle Brigade.—Gentleman Cadet Wilkinson, to be Second Lieut.

Queen's (India) Cadet Cooper, to be Second Lieut.

2d West India Regiment.—Gentleman Cadet Lysaght, to be Second Lieut. Gentleman Cadet Prichard, to be Second Lieut.

15th August.

7th Hussars.—Lieut-Gen Bloomfield, to be Colonel.

Royal Artillery.—Lieuts Carling, Purdy, and Waterfield, to be Captains. Lieuts Brotherton and Gordon resign their Commissions.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieutenants:—H Gardiner, H Chance, J Roberts, F Nathan, A Stuart, W H Cummings, A Barnes, H Kelly, F Gowper-Smith, R Tawney, A Turner, G Randle, H Goold-Adams, S Lang, P Simmonds, C Fendall, J Lowe, T Harkness, J Labalmondiere, J Langley, L Forde, the Hon Rupert Tyrwhitt, F Tothill, M Morgan.

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, begs to inform the Public that his visit to BOMBAY will shortly terminate, and having been informed that many persons have been prevented from calling upon him, owing to an impression that his charges were excessive, takes this opportunity to state that such is not the case, a fact acknowledged by all who have compared his SPECTACLE-FRAMES with those supplied by other makers for importance of which, see ADVERTISEMENTS and PAMPHLETS) not to mention the well-known and immense superiority of his NON-PRISMATIC PEBBLES, over all others.

Other makers have copied his NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES, but purchasers comparing them, with those from Mr. Menist, will at once be convinced of the difference.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT

TO

MISS FLORRY BRAINTHWAITE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

Brigadier Genl. Aitchesan, C.B.
The Honble Justice Maxwell McVeill.
J. H. Gran, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner.
Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police.
Major General Hewett, Commander, Bombay Volunteers.
Mons. Vouillon, Manager, Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1879.

By kind permission of Col. Carnegy and Officers of H. M. 31st N. I. Regt., the Band of H. M. Marine Battalion will perform several selections.

A HAPPY PAIR.

Craven's great Domestic Comedy in 2 Acts,

MILKY WHITE.

Doors open at 8-30; commence at 9 p. m.
Reserved seats may be secured at Mr. SOUNDY and Co. Box plan now open.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR INSERTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GRAHAM—August 31st, at her father's, Mr. W. Greengrass' residence, Byculla, Bombay, the wife of Edwin Graham, Topographical Survey Department, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BURTON—August 23rd, at Murree, the wife of Captain G. S. Burton, 9th Regiment, of a son.

DEATH.

MAITLAND—August 26th, at "Woodlands," Mussoorie, Lottie, the beloved wife of Captain F. H. Maitland, Staff Corps.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1879.

To help a people who will not help themselves is a task which some good folk—notably Eurasians—are now setting themselves to do at Madras. We cannot say that they have set about it too soon, because, ever since we can remember, the condition of the East Indian in India has been one to excite some pity and much contempt. Neither Europ an nor native in nationality, although accredited with the vices of both, the Eurasian is a very unfortunate person indeed; but it remains to be shown if the allegations brought against him are of such a conclusive character as to preclude all hope whatever of his moral and material development. It seems to us that his worst sin is an improper bringing up. From his cradle, he is unfortunate in this respect. His very existence implies that he is poor, for, to begin with, he is nearly always the son of a European who has made a *mesulliance*—right, or left handed—with a native woman, and respectable members of European society do not usually commit themselves in this manner, or if they do, they are more or less ashamed of the connection. The unlucky progeny, however, is brought up altogether under the influences of a mother who is ignorant, as native mothers always are, and is unfit by the time he arrives at man's estate to enter on any other occupation than those which fall to the share of the natives in this country. The offspring of Eurasians are in little better plight. There is a prejudice against the race on account of their vanity, idleness, and extravagant pride of European descent, and only very few opportunities are ever afforded them by private persons or by the State, of showing what stuff there may be in them wherewith to fight the great battle of life. On the whole, their condition is doubtless a very pitiable one; but how to improve the position of a "man of colour" is the question? If he were a *baby* of colour only, the task would not be so very difficult. In that case he would be taken away from malign native influences, and from the squalor and debasing surroundings of his wretched native home. He could be placed in cleanly orphanages and in model schools, and he could be nurtured to become what in England we call—a man. He could be sent abroad to see something of the world outside his own India; and unless we are greatly mistaken in our estimate of his natural intelligence, he could be taught how to gain his livelihood in the same way that Europeans of his own class usually gain it. But it is another affair to have to deal with a gr

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA REGATTA.

POONA, SEPT. 2.

The Service Fours was won by the British military by a quarter length. It was a splendid race throughout. Bombay led till within a quarter mile of home.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

SERIOUS ENGAGEMENT NEAR KHELATI.

SIMLA, SEPT. 2.

From Kabul, a serious engagement is reported to have taken place between some irregular Ghilzai levies and Hazarchs near Khelat-i-Ghilzai. The levies who were employed by the Afghan Governor were worsted and lost a number of men.

LATEST FROM KABUL.

SIMLA, SEPT. 2.

From Kabul August 30th.—News has been received from Afghan Turkistan that the Amir of Bokhara, in consideration of the Afghan Government's intention to coerce the rebels in Badakshan, has abandoned the intention of sending troops in that direction.

The Amir of Bokhara is at Karshi waiting the arrival of a Russian Prince, said to be the son of the sister of the Czar.

Some Michni Mohmunds have paid a visit to Kabul. It is stated that the Amir told them distinctly he would have nothing to do with them.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE CZAR AND THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

It is announced that the Czar will meet the Emperor of Germany at Konigsberg.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD H. M. S. EURYALUS.

ADEN, SEPT. 2.

A serious accident, by which two blue jackets were killed and many injured by capstan bars, has taken place on board H. M. S. Euryalus while she was coming to an anchor in stormy weather.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, SEP. 1.

The Hall Line Steamer Speke Hall left for Bombay to-day.

LONDON, SEPT. 1, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dholleras	5 5-16
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77¼
4½ per cent. do.	83¼
3 per cents. Consols for account	97⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	117½
Bar Silver	51⅜
Arrival—Contest.	

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered..	55 30	63 45	66 22
1 Monday	0 33	.....	.....
2 Tuesday	.....	0 40	0 56
Total.....	55 63	63 85	66 78
Fall up to 2nd Sep. 1878	68 74	96 45	94 7
Do. to 2nd Sep. 1877.....	57 94	47 66	55 53

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—SEPT. 2.

CANNANORE, 4-50 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N.W.

KARWAR, 5-5 p.m.—Weather moderate; wind W. 6; thermometer 81; barometer 29·850. Fall of rain 52 cents.

MANGALORE (1st.)—Weather rainy; wind N. W., S.W. Fall of rain 1 inch 1 cent.

TUTICORIN, 2-40 p.m.—Weather fair; wind strong west-ly; thermometer 93; barometer 29·78.

VINGORLA, 5-18 p.m.—Weather clear; wind N.W and W. variable; thermometer 81. Fall of rain 1 inch 39 cents.

RAINFALL ON THE GUJARAT LINE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 31ST AUGUST.

We have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the dist ists intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, by Mr. Mathew:—

PANJU.	In. Cts.	VATTARNA.	In. Cts.
Previously reported ..	69 58	Previously reported ..	62 6
August 24	0 10	August 28	35 0
„ 29	0 15	„ 29	0 70
„ 30	0 18	„ 30	0 45
„ 31	0 47	„ 31	0 5
Total.....	70 48	Total.....	63 61
PALGHAR.	In. Cts.	GHOLWAR.	In. Cts.
Previously reported ..	65 53	Previously reported ..	52 95
August 28	0 38	August 28	0 10
„ 29	0 20	„ 29	0 10
„ 30	0 7	„ 30	0 29
„ 31	0 7	„ 31	0 2
Total.....	66 30	Total.....	53 56
BULSAR.	In. Cts.	SURAT.	In. Cts.
Previously reported ..	47 65	Previously reported ..	28 56
August 28	0 35	August 28	0 16
„ 29	0 43	„ 29	0 1
„ 30	0 0	„ 30	0 12
„ 31	0 0	„ 31	0 0
Total.....	48 43	Total.....	28 82

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 2ND SEPT. 10-15 A. M.

The French Mail steamer Anadyr from China arrived.

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	....Is. 7 25-32d.	per Re.
Ditto 3 months' sight.	Is. 7 29 32d.	„
Credits, 3 „	„ „ ...Is. 8d.	„
Documents, 3 „	„ „ ...Is. 8 1-16d.	„
France 3 „	„ „ ...2-12	„

We hear that the Chief Justice has recommended to Government certain reductions being made in the High Court. There will be only three Civilian Judges in future, instead of four as at present. The salary of the Chief Justice is to be reduced to Rs. 1,000, and that of the other Judges by Rs. 250 per month; and the office of Assistant Registrar on the Appellate Side is to be abolished.

One hundred and one "Men of the Day" have been sketched in pen and ink by "Jehu Junior" in *Vanity Fair*, and their portraits have been reproduced in colours by that prince of photo-caricaturists "Zpy." All classes have come under the whip of "Jehu"—from the insipid loiterer in the Row to the only M. P. who dares to enter the sacred precincts of St. Stephens in other than the orthodox English dress hat. In the number of this publication just to hand, the "Man of the Day" is Sir Albert Abdallah David Sassoon, C.S.I. The beneficent influences of this gentleman are so well known in Bombay that a sketch of his career may seem to be a work of supererogation. We reproduce "Jehu's" remarks, however, from which it will be seen that Sir Albert Sassoon is gathering many friends about him in the land of his adoption and is as popular in Kensington as he was in India. "Jehu's remarks are as follow:—

The Sassoons are a Jewish family of Mesopotamia, who were long established in Bagdad. They had traded there with much success, and had become leading and notable men in the city. One of them was made Finance Minister of the province, and others came to various other honours. But early in the present century Sassoon, then the head of the family, betook himself to English protection at Bombay, and brought with him thither his son Albert. The family stood and worked together as Jewish families alone are known to do. They became traders in opium on the largest scale, and bankers of great repute. Having already become rich under the Turks in Bagdad, they amassed enormous wealth under the English in Bombay, and Albert inherited so immense a fortune, which he has immensely increased, that he is known as the Rothschild of India. Educated at Bombay and trained in business, he has ever become more and more grateful to the Government which has protected him in the enjoyment of his possessions. He has endowed untold charities, has provided hospitals and almshouses with princely magnificence, and has recently erected in Bombay an equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales. It was natural that he should be promoted to honour, and he was accordingly invested with the Star of India and made a knight. In 1866 he came to see England, and six years ago he again returned, this time to take up his residence in the country of his adoption. He is a quiet, amiable man of two-and-sixty. He delights in the good things of life, on which he has now retired after a laborious career. He is generous and popular, keen and sagacious, and with a quiet sense of humour which betrays itself in various ways. He has splendid palaces in India, yet he has elected to live in Kensington, and he has met with a reception in London which cannot fail to convince him that England is the proper home of the chosen people.

THE Secretary of State has accorded his sanction to the promotion of Mr. Driberg, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Assam, to the rank of Assistant Commissioner.

WE (*Bombay Church Chronicle*) are glad to learn that Government have been pleased to make a grant of a piece of land near the reservoir as a site for the proposed Church on Malabar Hill. A church in this locality will be a great boon to the residents of that part of Bombay as well as to the adjoining districts of Breach Candy and Cumballa Hill, to which it becomes accessible by the new road. Major Mant, R.E., Architectural Executive Engineer, has been asked by Government to prepare a suitable design in communication with the Acting Archdeacon; and from the sketches already to hand, a gem of a building may be expected. The estimated cost is Rs. 12,000, of which Rs. 700 have been already collected before the circulation of any appeal, and Rs. 5,000 may be looked for from Government under the grant-in aid rules for church building as soon as the present financial restrictions are removed.

THE Secretary of State has had his attention directed to the peculiar properties of the *Brosimum Galactodendron* or "Cow Tree" of Venezuela which, it is thought, may be introduced with advantage into India. A supply of the seed of the tree has been obtained from South America and forwarded to India for experimental purposes.

WITH reference to the recent disturbances in the Deccan, a correspondent of the *Times*, probably General Vaughan, telegraphs from Bombay on August 11th as follows:—"Official opinion in Bombay inclines, I find, to the belief that the Deccan dacoities are to a great extent of political origin, resulting from a feeling of discontent pervading certain known classes of natives in this Presidency. This feeling is said to be tolerably sure to show itself in times of war and political difficulty such as England and India have passed through during the last three years. This feeling, very apparent last year when war seemed imminent between England and Russia, was at once extinguished by the order for embarkation of the Indian troops to Malta. The quiet confidence in its own resources and strength which this step, so readily adopted by the Indian Government, displayed, at once convinced the malcontents of the failure of their hopes of a favourable opportunity for causing trouble and uneasiness. The fire of discontent, however, smouldered, and when the Afghan war seemed to linger, as it did up to April, and news arrived of the Isandlana disaster, the malcontents again took heart and believed that the time had come when the double object might be achieved of plunder to themselves on a large scale and alarm and annoyance to the Government. Hence they organized the system of dacoities which the death of one leader in fair fight, the recent execution of another, and the capture of a third, who is now under trial, have at last finally extinguished. The fires at Poona are also believed to have been connected with the dacoit movement, it being hoped thereby further to alarm and embarrass the Government."

WITH regard to the question put by Sir George Campbell in the House of Commons last month, on the subject of India lotteries, the Secretary of State has called for information from the Government of India as to what steps have been taken towards suppressing these lotteries, and with what result, since the publication of the Government of India's Resolution of 1877.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the rules sanctioned by the Government of India for the imposition, in exceptional cases of quarantine at Indian ports, and for a system of medical inspection to be continuously in force. The terms of the Government Resolution on the subject are that quarantine will only be sanctioned in the case of "plague, yellow fever, or some fatal epidemic not ordinarily prevalent among Indian populations."

COLONEL BEDDOME, the Conservator of Forests in Madras, recently visited the forests of Burma with the object of comparing the teak plantations of that province with those of Nilambur. Colonel Beddome has written an interesting report on his visit; and the Secretary of State in a despatch to the Government of India draws its attention to Colonel Beddome's observations upon the maintenance of teak plantations in that province, and upon the importance of the local Government being well informed as to the resources of Upper Burma and other States beyond the frontier of British territory from which by far the greater portion of the annual demand for timber is supplied.

AN interesting statement was submitted to the Secretary of State a short time ago, showing the progress during the seven years ending 1877-78, of Imperial Revenue in British Burma under the control of Commissioners. That a steady and progressive increase has taken place in the prosperity of the province, is shown by the remarkable annual growth under most of the principal headings. A falling off which took place in "Salt Excise" is said to be due to the successful competition of foreign, with local, manufacture, whilst an exceptional decrease under "Customs" during the last two years of the return, is ascribed to the decreased export of rice for foreign shipment in consequence of the large demand for that article in India caused by the late famine.

THE report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Central Provinces for the year ending 30th September, 1878, and which has been submitted to the Secretary of State, contains much interesting and valuable information on the condition of the landowners and their relations with their tenants. The former appears to be improving and to be generally satisfactory. The statistics on the subject of ownership also show that no extensive transfer of proprietory right from the agricultural to the commercial classes is taking place. On this latter point the Secretary of State remarks that "it is clear that there is among the landholders of the Central Provinces a general and growing disposition to extinguish existing occupancy rights of these tenants and to prevent the accrual of such rights for the future. It is justly pointed out that the landowners, so long as they use legal means only, are not to be blamed for consulting their own interests, and that in the present circumstances of the Central Provinces the fact of tenant being unprotected, by no means necessarily involves his being rack-rented or oppressed, but as the demand for land becomes more intense, it is not improbable that the evils found elsewhere to attend an agricultural system under which an entire peasant population hold and till their lands under the pressure of competition rents, will become apparent. This consideration, as well as the existence of certain defects in the Land Law of the Central Provinces, seems to have weighed with the Chief Commissioner when in January, 1876, he submitted for consideration draft bills for the amendment and consolidation of the revenue law and law of landlord and tenant in the Central Provinces." The Secretary of State expresses his satisfaction that these measures have been received in the Legislative Department and that the Government of India cordially approve of their outlines, and he hopes that the bills will be proceeded with without delay.

THERE are reasonable hopes that the difficulty with the Alaiwal tribe on the Hazara Border may be speedily terminated. It is believed that the British subjects, captive among the Alaiwals, will shortly be released, which would almost be equivalent to the submission of the tribe.

THE Lahore paper announces that Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Little, employed in the Quarter-Master-General's office at Simla, has been appointed 2nd in command of the 36th N. I., in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Worsley, who becomes commandant of the corps by the retirement of Colonel Ward.

THE Government of India is reported to have decided on paying compensation to camel owners for all camels which can be proved to have died by exposure or starvation, during the Kabul campaign, in addition to those killed or stolen by the enemy; for which alone the Commissariat had originally allowed claims for payment.

A KABUL telegram, dated August 28, to the Lahore paper, states:—Cholera has again broken out with severity in the city and the surrounding districts. No case has yet happened at the Embassy. The troops have left Kabul for Turkestan, and will probably be employed against Badakshan which is still out of hand. The telegraph line from Ali Kheyl is being energetically pushed forward and will probably be completed to Kabul in a month. Earthquakes are of frequent occurrence."

IT has been finally determined, the *Pioneer* says, to postpone the scheme for relieving the block of promotion among the junior civilians of the North-West Provinces till November next; indeed, a further postponement, beyond November, is spoken of. It has also been decided that all men of 1861 shall be entitled to promotion to a district on Rs. 2,250; but it will be for them to choose between waiting for this, and taking promotion at one (in their turn) under the new scheme. Once taken, the choice must be final. To all men below those of 1861, the new scheme will apply *ipso rigore*.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette's* Ali Kheyl correspondent has reason to believe that a tramway will soon be laid down from the Kotal to Kohat preparatory to the introduction of a railway. Some means of easy communication through the Kurram are requisite for strategic and commercial reasons alike, though the latter alone would have amply justified the project. Let the country be kept open between Kabul and our outposts on the Afghan frontier, and a moderate scale of customs charges be agreed upon by the two Governments, and the Kurram Valley will in time become one of the most important trade routes in the East. This anticipation apparently coincides with the estimate which the Government of India has formed of its capabilities.

ABDULLA NUR, the most influential malik of the important Kuki Kheyl tribe, and an important personage to be considered in connection with the question of the pacification of the Khyber route, lately visited Kabul, with the intention of trying to ascertain what the Amir of Kabul was likely to do for him. He had enjoyed large allowances from Amir Sher Ali Khan, and refused to have anything to do with the English officers during the campaign. He has, however, now returned, and it may be presumed that the answer which he received from the Amir was not favourable to any hostile movement against the British, as it is reported that he will come into Peshawur with the tribal jirgas to discuss the system for the future, make permanent arrangements for the safety of the road, and settle the question of tribal allowances.

YOUNG Bengal is taking to athletics, rowing at any rate. A Calcutta paper has been favoured with the following account of a rowing match which lately came off on the Hooghly:—"Two parties of amateur rowing clubs have sprung up in the native quarter, one in Kumbooliatolah and the other at Tala; they have played for the first time in the Hooghly river on the afternoon of Sunday last before more than two thousand spectators; among those a few of the European ladies and gentlemen were present. On that match the Kumbooliatolah party has shown a greater ingenuity in rowing and active promptness than that of Tala. On the arrival of the Kumbooliatolah's boat in Kassipore Rutton Roy's bathing ghat, it was received by the spectators with shouts of praise and clapping of hands. Raja Rajendra Narayan Deb Bahadur presided on the occasion."

A TELEGRAM to the *Pioneer* from Simla, dated August 31, states that the reductions in the Public Works Department provide for abolishing five Chief Engineers or officers ranking as such, two in the first-class and three in the second and third. The following posts—Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Madras, and Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Bombay and Central India—are to be reduced to Superintending Engineers. The following changes will be made in Bengal, the North-West and Punjab:—There will be one Chief Engineer in the first class and one in the second or third for each province. The Superintending Engineers—now sixty in number for all India—will be reduced to forty on one common list for promotion; Executive and Assistant Engineers under local administrations are also to come on one list for promotion by the Supreme Government.

AFFAIRS in the Kurram are not progressing very smoothly. First of all, the trade over the Shutargurdan has been almost entirely interrupted by marauding bands of malcontent Ghilzaies; and though Padshah Khan, their chief, has been ordered back from Kabul to look after the road, he will doubtless do as little as he conveniently can. The road down the Kurram Valley is in a most unsatisfactory state, being literally infested by robbers and ruffians of all descriptions, chiefly Zaimukht Kheyls, who are now openly on the war path, and who within the last week have been joined by 200 Afridis from Tirah. The worst part is between Billush Kheyl and Alizai, a distance of some 15 miles, on which section murders occur almost daily. The Wazirs down Bunnoo and Ismail Khan way are still contumacious, and if they continue so it is proposed to bring back part of General Stewart's force from Kandahar *viâ* the Gomel route (coming out just opposite Tonk).

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a Madras paper that the shareholders of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan are in a bad fix with reference to a mortgage held by that bank. It is in liquidation, and every body is anxious to wind up its affairs, but a mortgage held by the Chittagong branch cannot be settled. Not only so, but as the mortgage consists of a zemindary, the bank is obliged to mortgage the affairs of the estate at a great outlay. Nobody will buy it, and, what is worse, a younger son whose existence was hitherto unknown, has turned up, and he declares himself not bound by his mother's action. The case is in court, and whether the bank wins or loses, the shareholders' dividend will be materially less than was expected. If the bank gains the day, there will be a dividend of five or six shillings per share. If it loses, there will be—nobody knows what. Of course, the local agent comes in for blame, probably deserved, for making a loan of that extent "without satisfying himself as to the legitimacy of the title."

THE leading Eurasians of Madras, we are glad to see, are persevering in their attempts to improve the condition of the poorer members of their community. A conference was held on Saturday last at which it was resolved to bring forward a proposition seeking the whole of the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian community of Madras to support an association to be called the "Madras Anglo-Indian Association," with rules after the model of the Calcutta Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Association. The chief object of this Association will "be to make the community help themselves and render themselves more independent," to which end a call is to be made on every member of the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian community to subscribe. At the same meeting, authority was given to Mr. White to draft a letter to Government asking them to appoint a Commission of Inquiry regarding the system of education of European and Eurasians. Mr. Howell's agricultural scheme, by which he proposes to establish a colony on 135 acres of land at Tripatur, which have been offered on favourable terms, was referred to a committee for inquiry and report.

WE see an attempt is to be made to establish an iron industry at Sirmoor, in the Punjab. It is announced that the ore is to be found in large quantities in a limited area, and specimens which have been sent to England for analysis are pronounced to be equal in quality to the best Swedish iron. The Lahore journal approves of the enterprise, but is yet doubtful if it will succeed. He writes:—"It is not the first time that iron-works have been started in the Punjab, and failed. Considering, too, the immense quantity of fuel that will be required at the works, it is difficult to see how the enterprise can be conducted on its proposed scale for many years except at the cost of disafforesting the entire State of Sirmoor. But perhaps the promoters may see their way out of the difficulty. We wish them the success which all genuine pioneers of industry in India deserve."

THE *Pioneer* is not satisfied with the result of the Court of Inquiry regarding the disaster at the Jellalabad ford by which the 10th Hussars lost 47 men. The Commander-in-Chief, after examining the evidence, calmly says:—"It was unfortunately one of those things which *must* occasionally occur in war. I believe that no special blame is to be attached to anyone for that catastrophe—indeed it is not at all certain that there was not a sudden rush of water which carried away men and horses, and then subsided as rapidly as it had risen." The Allahabad paper remarks:—"It is well known that the theory of a spate in the Kabul River is utterly exploded; such a wave would have left its marks on the banks in an unmistakable manner; and it is all the more to be regretted that such an explanation should even now be entertained. Why the fording of a shallow river within a mile of a camp that had been overlooking the stream for two months 'must' end in a catastrophe, when the ford might have been staked out in a few hours, is a question as wonderful as the conclusion that no one was to blame. There seems to have been in reality a disinclination to blame high officials on the Staff who had neglected their duty."

THE way in which Messrs. Ghose and Bright have succeeded in gulling some persons in England as to the grievances under which the natives of this country suffer, has induced the members of the Indian Association, who paid the expenses of the sucking barrister to England, to call a public meeting at the Calcutta Town Hall to back up their *protegé's* assertions and thank his principal supporter for suggesting that the sooner the English rule ceased in India the better. Having read Mr. Ghose's speech as reported in *Allen's Indian Mail*, the writer of "The Week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* has come to the conclusion that it would not be a very difficult matter to prove that all Mr. Ghose's statements were exaggerations, and many of them false statements. Also that there are direct contradictions in different parts of his harangue. But it would be rather a dangerous matter to make these assertions at the meeting at the Town Hall, where freedom of opinion is by no means the object aimed at, but merely a confirmation of some resolutions out and dried long before by the wire-pullers of the association that calls the meeting, and this, we shall no doubt be told after the meeting has been held, is a spontaneous expression of the opinion of the down-trodden millions of India, nine hundred and ninety-nine of whom out of every thousand will never have heard of the meeting or the local association which calls it.

"AGAINST AFGHAN AND ZULU," a narrative of the two campaigns, is the title of a work by Mr. Phil. Robinson, author of "In My Indian Garden," &c., and special correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph* in Afghanistan and Zululand.

DURING the current month will be published, in two volumes, "The Life of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone," by Mr. George Barnett Smith. The work will be illustrated by two steel portraits, one being engraved from a portrait painted by Joseph Severn in 1840, and the other from a fine photograph taken during the present year.

THE last literary work upon which the late Mr. Keith Johnston was engaged, says the *Athenæum*, was a "Physical, Historical, Political and Descriptive Geography." The great bulk of the work was in type and corrected by him before he left England; the remaining portion he wrote during his voyage out and forwarded from Zanzibar in January to Mr. Stanford, who will publish the work in October.

THE expenses of Cyprus have been again considerably reduced, says the *Whitehall Review*, and it has been decided that Major-General Biddulph, C.B., the newly-appointed High Commissioner, shall have no personal military staff. The Assistant Military Secretary, and also the aides-de-camp which Sir Garnet Wolseley was allowed, are, we hear, to be denied General Biddulph, the excuse being that at present it is necessary to exercise the most rigid economy.

THE Rev. David Macrae, of Gourock, has renounced all connection with the United Presbyterian Church, and is accompanied in his secession from it by a considerable portion of the congregation of which he was lately minister. His followers have resolved to form themselves into a congregation, with him as their minister. Whether the new sect thus founded is to consist of a single congregation, or to be joined by a few others led by ministers agreeing in their views with Mr. Macrae, remains to be seen. No declaration of principles has yet been published. If over there is, it will be an interesting document; for the principal which Mr. Macrae has for years most strenuously advocated, and on which he grounded his claim of right to teach what he liked about the future state of the wicked, is that of liberty for every minister to preach whatever doctrine he pleases according to his own interpretation of the Scriptures, untrammelled by creed or confession of faith, and uncontrolled by any ecclesiastical authority. Mr. Macrae's adherents express their intention of remaining apart from all existing denominations in the meantime, till they shall see what Church it will be best for them to join, not seeming to think of the possibility of the Churches refusing to have anything to do with them.

A PAPER read before the International Conference at London by Sir Travers Twiss, contains a novel suggestion for the establishment and maintenance of sea-lights. The writer traces the history of these lights from the very earliest times, beginning with the Pharos of Alexandria, built by order of Ptolemy, the son of Lagos, at a cost of above a quarter of a million of money, next to the tower near Dover Castle, called "Cæsar's Altar," then to the Tower of Cordouan, which is described as the connecting link between the ancient and modern systems, and finally to the Eddystone Lighthouse, which has been imitated in all parts of the world. He then proceeds to point out that, although as a general rule each nation is bound to fence in its own seaboard with proper lights, and entitled commonly to charge the cost of doing so against shipowners navigating to her ports, yet there are many parts of the world where the salutary rule cannot be carried out. At Cape Guardafui, for instance, entering the Gulf of Aden, it would be most desirable to set up a light; but the coast being in possession of barbarous tribes a fort would have to be built and garrisoned for the protection of the lighthouse. Who will be at the trouble and expense of doing all this for the benefit of the civilized world? Again at Minicoy Island, in the Indian Ocean, a lighthouse is very urgently required. But as soon as any nation began to build one there would be jealousies and suspicions on the part of others, and probably complaints that the whole proceeding was merely a mask for ulterior designs upon the island. The learned essayist then proceeds to quote precedents for international action in the matter of lights and lighting dues, and proposes that where sea-lights are urgently required for the common use of all maritime nations, they should be established and kept up at the joint expense; proper stipulations being made at the time of their establishment that the State in whose custody they are to remain is not to make use of its position for political or ambitious purposes.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 15TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Sumatra, Commander R. F. Briscoe, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, with the English Mails of the 15th August. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr J R Barton
Mr J Bailey
Mr J Norris
Mr J Queen.

FROM BRINDISI.

Dr J W Clarkson
Mr H Scannell
Mr W Lamb
The Rev Mr Lys
Surg-Major Colvill
Major Marryatt
Mr P G Scott
Capt Clark
Mr Ribbontrop.

FROM VENICE.

Mr A Bayley
Mr J Brown.

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(FROM AUGUST 9 TO 15 INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen visited Netley Hospital on Wednesday and conferred the Victoria Cross upon Private Hitch, 1st Battalion 24th Regiment, for gallant conduct at Rorke's Drift.

THE Duke of Beaconsfield arrived at Osborne on Saturday, and had an audience of the Queen.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday, at which all the Ministers were present.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Salisbury, replying to Lord Granville, said he was informed that the Russian troops had entirely evacuated Roumania, Eastern Roumelia, and Bulgaria, and Monday, the Royal Assent to several Bills was notified, but the proceedings otherwise were without importance. On Tuesday a number of Bills were advanced in their respective stages, and on subsequent nights the proceedings were equally formal and without interest.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the new postal contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company was discussed at some length, but was ultimately confirmed by 142 to 54. At the evening sitting, Sir W. Lawson called attention to the proposal to place a monument in Westminster Abbey to the late Prince Imperial. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the monument had been proposed by the Dean of Westminster, in whose control the Abbey was. No motion was made, and the subject eventually dropped. In Committee of supply there was some opposition to the vote for the Queen's Colleges, Ireland, but it was at last carried by 130 to 27. The House met on Saturday, and sat from noon until twenty-past 5. On Monday a discussion upon Egyptian affairs was originated by Sir J. Goldsmid, who with other members condemned the Government policy, which was vindicated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Irish University Bill was read a third time and passed. The House then went into Committee upon the Public Works Loans Bill, and Mr. Rylands moved to refer the Bill to a Select Committee—a proposition which Mr. Chamberlain supported. The Government resisted, and many motions of adjournment, all of which were defeated, prorogued the discussion until half-past 4, when the House went into Committee. At five minutes past 7 the whole of the clauses were disposed of, but opposition to the Corrupt Practices Bill and other business extended the sitting until 10 minutes past 7. On Tuesday the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the House to go into Committee upon the Banking Bill. Sir J. M'Kenna and other members offered some opposition, but eventually the clauses of the Bill, with amendments, were agreed to. On Wednesday the question of the water supply of London was discussed and the Home Secretary promised that it should be considered by the Government during the recess. Last night, after some discussion about Sir G. Wolseley and his desire to capture the Zulu King Cetywayo, Mr. Grant Duff called in question the treaty with the Amir of Afghanistan, of which Sir G. Campbell and Lord Hartington also disapproved, but after a speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House was counted out.

THE Ministerial whitebait dinner at Greenwich in anticipation of the close of the Session was held on Wednesday.

A Home Rule Convention was held on Saturday at the Crystal Palace, but the proceedings were conducted in private. In the evening a public meeting was held, at which Mr. O'Shaughnessy, M.P., presided, and a resolution was passed urging Irish electors to vote only for candidates pledged to support an inquiry into the demand for a native Irish Legislature.

Mr. Gladstone, on Monday, opened a Fine Art Exhibition at Chester, and in his speech upon the occasion referred to the injury caused to British manufacturers by protective tariffs, now so general and drew from that fact the inference that British workmen should avail themselves of art teaching to enable them to meet the formidable competition to which they are now exposed.

A conference of miners' delegates was opened on Wednesday at Manchester to discuss the best means of preventing a further reduction of wages.

In a suit against the Rev. R. W. Enraght, of Holy Trinity, Bordesley, near Birmingham, Lord Penzance on Saturday ordered a monition to issue requiring the abandonment of certain ceremonial practices in the performance of Divine worship. Lord Penzance also on Saturday suspended for three months the Rev. S. F. Green, of Miles Platting, for disobedience to a monition requiring him to abstain from illegal practices.

On Friday the Rev. J. Y. Rooker, vicar of Lower Gornal, near Wolverhampton, was shot and dangerously wounded by a man named Hartland, in revenge, it is believed, for conviction upon a charge by a bench of magistrates of which Mr. Rooker was a member.

Three young men, brothers, were drowned on Tuesday, near Woodbridge by the upsetting of their boat.

James Dilley and Mary Rainbow were convicted on Saturday at the Central Criminal Court of the murder of their illegitimate child, and sentence of death was passed upon both prisoners.

Annis Tooke, who had been convicted of the murder of an infant that had been intrusted to her charge, was executed on Monday in Exeter Gaol.

The capital sentence upon Gerald Mainwaring for the murder of a police officer at Dyserth has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

During the week Home Railway stocks were in nearly all cases decidedly dull, but yesterday the last prices were generally firmer. Foreign bonds have not fluctuated to any great extent, but Consols have moved rather adversely, the price leaving off at 97⅛ sellers, against 97⅜ a week ago.

OBITUARY.—General Sir W. B. Ingilby, R. A., K.C.B.; the Hon. H. G. Howard; F. M. Lind, I.C.S. Commissioner at Allahabad; E. Butler, Q.C. of the Sydney Bar; Baron de Cetto, late Bavarian Minister at St. James's; Dr. W. M. Burke, Registrar-General, Dublin; Lady W. A'Beckett; Rev. W. Gill, late Missionary at Rarotonga; Professor Long, of Trin. Coll., Cambridge; T. S. Pritchard, Recorder of Wenlock.

Telegraphic intelligence from Cape Town to July 23 informs us that Cetywayo had made another request for terms of submission, and had stated that still his men had deserted him. The re-occupation of Ulundi was to be carried out as a precautionary measure.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at Gastein on Saturday, and had a long and cordial interview with the German Emperor, who is staying there. The Vienna papers declare that the meeting has no political significance; but the Hungarian journals apprehend that it implies the subordination of Austro-Hungarian policy in the East to the views of Prince Bismarck. The meeting is regarded by the Berlin press as significant mainly as an indication of complete understanding between the two Governments.

The Austro-Hungarian Premier, Count Andrassy, has resigned, as have also the other Ministers. The Emperor has intrusted Count Taaffe, the retiring Minister of the Interior, with the formation of a new Cabinet.

A great part of the city of Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia, now occupied by Austrian troops, has been destroyed by a fire which broke out on Friday, and more than 10,000 of the inhabitants have been rendered homeless.

Another French Senator, M. Ventavon, of the Hautes Alpes, is dead.

The King of Spain continues to make satisfactory recovery from his recent accident.

The political situation at Constantinople is still far from being assured, there being no sympathy between Safvet and Said Pashas. The position of the former is, therefore, regarded as unc rtain, and, from the vacillating character of the Sultan, there is little hope of a firm resistance to Palace intrigues.

An officer, bearing the firman of investiture of the new Khedive of Egypt, left Constantinople on Friday, and yesterday the firman was publicly read at Cairo.

The ex-Khedive, Ismail Pasha, appears disposed to fix his residence permanently at Naples.

A panic having arisen at Montreal, a run upon the banks ensued, and caused the stoppage of three of the less established. The accounts report a subsidence of the panic, and a belief that the other banks will be able to hold their position.

The United States Government has directed its representatives in Great Britain, Germany, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark to protest against any further emigration of Mormons from those countries to the United States.

A proposal to fund the State debt of Tennessee in 4 per cent. bonds at half-face value was submitted to a popular vote and was rejected by a majority of 16,000.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT. THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE final meeting of their Lordships for the Session of 1878-79 took place to-day, at two o'clock. About two dozen ladies were present on the seats below the second Opposition gangway. The Strangers' Gallery was crowded, and among the occupants of the gallery set apart for peeresses and distinguished strangers was the Siamese Ambassador and suite. The first peer in his place was Lord Denman. The Episcopal bench was represented by the Bishop of St. David's. At a few minutes past two o'clock the Lord Chancellor entered the House from the bar, preceded by the mace-bearer, and followed by the train-bearer. Earl Cairns wore his full-bottomed wig, and the scarlet robes of a Royal Commissioner. Prayers were said by the Bishop of St. David's who, like the Lord Chancellor, knelt at the Woolsack. The Benediction having been pronounced by the Bishop, the Lord Chancellor retired, but immediately returned accompanied by his fellow Lords Commissioners, the Duke of Northumberland, Earl Beauchamp, the Earl of Hardwicke, and Lord Skelmersdale. The Ministers present included Viscount Cranbrook and the Marquis of Salisbury. At five minutes past two o'clock, Sir William Knollys was despatched to summon the Commons. In a few moments, the Speaker and a number of members of the Lower House came to the bar. The Lord Chancellor, rising, said that Her Majesty, not thinking fit to be present, had caused a Commission to be issued under the Great Seal. This document was read by the Clerk at the table, the Lords Commissioners, all habited in their scarlet robes, sitting meanwhile on the seat between the Woolsack and the Throne, which was, as is usual on such occasions, covered.

The Lord Chancellor, rising again, said:—My lords and gentlemen—We are commanded to deliver to you her Majesty's Speech in her Majesty's own words:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I am happy to be able to relieve you from your laborious duties.

My relations with other Powers continue to be cordial, and my influence with them will be employed in maintaining the obligations imposed by treaties, and in promoting and consolidating the general peace.

The territorial arrangements stipulated in the Treaty of Berlin have been faithfully executed, and the delimitation of the new frontiers is nearly completed. The Balkan Peninsula has been evacuated by the Russian army in accordance with the Treaty. Under the unanimous sanction of the Signatory Powers, a similar occupation has been made for the government of the Ottoman Province of Eastern Roumelia, and I have with great satisfaction given my approval to the election of Prince Alexander of Battenberg to that Province.

The calamities inflicted by the late war have hitherto precluded the adoption of those reforms by the Ottoman Government of which it has acknowledged the necessity; but I have urged, and will continue to urge, the importance of a timely compliance with its engagements in this respect.

At the suggestion of my Government, in conjunction with that of France, a change has taken place in the Viceroyalty of Egypt, which is the most misgovernment of that country has rendered necessary.

The Treaty concluded with the Amir of Afghanistan which has been laid before you has happily terminated the war which his predecessor compelled me to undertake. By it my friendly relations with that State are established, guarantees for its peace and safety given, and the frontiers of India strengthened.

The ability displayed in this war by those in command of my troops, British and Native, and the gallantry and endurance of the troops themselves, well deserved the thanks bestowed upon them by both Houses of Parliament. My acknowledgments are especially due to the many native princes who made offers of assistance, and to those whose forces were actually brought into the field, and I recognise in such zealous co-operation their attachment and good-will to my Indian Empire.

Since I last addressed you my forces have been engaged in a serious and protracted but successful matter also in South Africa. While I have pleasure in thanking them for vindicating the honour of the British arms, I must mourn over

which came from the Bombay School of Art, to Messrs. Howell and James: the pots were made of very fragile material, and were nearly all broken: but from those which remained, and the pieces of the others which could be put together, the forms were found to be singularly hideous, and they would not sell at all. They, therefore, asked him if he would give them some tracings or outlines of forms which had been found useful at Lambeth, and he believed some of those tracings were sent to Mr. Terry, with what result he did not know. But, at any rate the letter Dr. Birdwood referred to were those in connection with the traced outlines of forms which were found to be successful in England. He was not aware that any Doulton ware had ever been sent out of India, at any rate he could see no trace of its influence on the productions of the Bombay School of Art. He knew nothing of the School, but he could not help thinking that Dr. Birdwood had been a little hard upon it. His view of the case was that Mr. Terry—and whoever was to be thanked for that effort had exactly the same instinct as he had himself—was anxious to graft on to the native handicraft a new development and perhaps to introduce a new manufacture altogether in the district, and he looked about for materials close at hand which his native artisans could work into pottery, whilst he very properly sent to Scinde for a technical workman to direct the operations. The students then went to the Ajunta caves, copied the decorations, and adapted them to the pottery, and that seemed perfectly legitimate. Mr. Terry, at present, he took it, was merely feeling his way; but it must come to a good end, if he could graft a new manufacture on to the native tact and taste. The forms he had hitherto seen had been archaic and rude to a degree, and, probably, the instincts, to which we owed many bits of Indian pottery, might be ruder ones, in this sense—that the natives might have the sense only of one form, and it might be impossible for them to perceive others which, to educated eyes, were more graceful. The value of this Indian ware had hardly been sufficiently dwelt upon. No one had been more successful in imitating some of these beautiful combinations of blue and turquoise than Deck, of Paris; but those beautiful vases of Deck's which were enormously expensive, were hard, and, to his taste, less artistic than some of these rougher articles from India. The difference was that Deck's were more or less copied, and these were the pure products of the intellects of an artist in people. The influence of these things had been very great on English manufactures. No branch of the art *faience* of Messrs. Doulton had been more admired than the Persian Section, which was in fact based on these examinations, but they were unable to reproduce the same colours, and they were obliged to substitute for them what came nearest. Each material employed, the fire in which it was burned, the colours and the glaze which covered them, were all factors in the result, and if any one were changed the result was different. It was therefore perfectly fallacious to give recipes for colours or glaze, or anything else. The work must develop itself, and he felt sure that the Bombay School would develop; and there was ample room in England and on the Continent to absorb all that could be made both here and in India.

Dr. Birdwood, in concluding the discussion, said his chief object was to interest the world of art in England in Indian pottery; he wanted to advertise and increase a new Indian export. He regretted that any unkind words of expression on his part either in the "Handbook on the Indian Court," or in the present lecture, should have led anyone to suppose that he was unjust to Mr. Terry. He read the passages complained of and asked if they really bore a meaning adverse to that Mr. Terry's labours in Bombay. No one more appreciated Mr. Terry's quick sympathy with native art, and enthusiastic efforts to introduce the manufacture of glazed pottery into Bombay. He only condemned the imitated ware or what of it he had ever seen. He felt, however, that the School of Art imitated ware was discredited by the work of its pupils, who had set up as potters on their own account. It was true that they had a Scinde potter at the school, but he seemed to have lost his cunning in Bombay, if the imitation Scindian pots sent to this country were of his handiwork. He left it to the audience to judge between the pots and pans on the table from Scinde and those from the Bombay School of Art. The genuine Terry ware—he meant the things of Mr. Terry's own (or Mr. Sparkes') designing, and having an original and specific character of their own—he highly prized. *** Mr. Terry was bravely essaying to rival an art of three thousand years growth in India, and no one more sincerely and warmly wished him success than himself.

H. M. S. PINAFORE IN COURT.

(Special Standard, Aug. 15.)

This morning, at Bow-street, Mr. Collard Augustus Drake, 3, Bedford-square; Mr. Edward Hodgson Bayley, 42, Newington-causeway; Mr. Frank Chappell, 36, Great Marlborough-street; and Mr. Cecil Chappell, solicitor, 26, Golden-square, again appeared before Mr. Flowers, to answer a summons charging them with and assault on Mr. Richard Barker, and with committing a riot at the Opera Comique Theatre on the night of the 31st ult.

Mr. Montagu Williams and Mr. Selfe appeared for the prosecution; and the several Defendants were represented by Mr. Besley, Mr. Grain, Mr. Maddison and Mr. Oppenheim.

Mr. Collette, solicitor, said that a gentleman complained a day or two ago in court that he had made application to see the books of the Opera Comique Company, and had been refused. This gentleman was Mr. Allen, and he (Mr. Collette) wished to state that he held in his hand a reply to Mr. Allen's application, written by Mr. Drake, and posted on the 26th ult., informing Mr. Allen that the offices of the company were in course of removal.

Mr. Allen, upon this, got into the witness box and declared that he had never received such a letter or he would not have made the statement he did. After a few further remarks, the matter was allowed to drop.

Mr. Montagu Williams then addressed the magistrate, and said that, with permission, he would withdraw the summonses. He was very glad to say that since the last hearing the parties had met, and had agreed to compensate Mr. Barker for the injuries he had received, and he believed that by putting their heads together in a friendly spirit there would be an end of all litigation as to *H. M. S. Pinafore*. The Defendants, while expressing regret to Mr. Barker that any riot or *fracas* took place, assured him that there was no intention on their part, when they went to the theatre, to commit a breach of the peace. Mr. Cecil Chappell had taken the opinion of eminent counsel as to their rights, and undoubtedly did not intend any disturbance, but the hot blood of some of those accompanying appeared to have grown hotter, and hence the noise that ensued. Under all the circumstances he would now ask leave to withdraw the summons.

Mr. Oppenheim, on behalf of Mr. Cecil Charpell, disclaimed the slightest intention on the part of that gentleman to make any disturbance, which was proved by his asking to be allowed to take away some small article under protest.

The learned Magistrate, in allowing the withdrawal of the summons, said he thought perhaps the less he said the better. The rights of people could always be enforced in a court of law, and in this particular case even the Court of Chancery could not be blamed for delay, as though an injunction had been granted in the morning, it was set aside the same afternoon. He would accept that the Defendants were sorry for what they did, and allow the Plaintiff to pursue the course suggested and withdraw the summons.

THE WORK OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

(Special Correspondent of the Times.)

Bombay, Aug. 10.

It may, perhaps, be interesting to hear the opinions of several well-informed persons, official and unofficial, both here and at Simla—opinions recently expressed without any bitterness—against the Viceroy and the Government, and rather by way of explanation than condemnation. The great evil, it was represented, under which the Government of India labours is the amount of detail work thrown by the present system upon the Viceroy and his secretaries and upon the Council. So great is the amount that neither the Viceroy nor his Council can devote sufficient time and thought to the greater questions which require their attention. Take, for instance, finance and the annual Budget. This great subject to be properly treated should in its season engross the undivided attention of the Viceroy and the Government collectively, to the exclusion of all other business; it is not enough to leave the Budget in the hands of the financial member. Until it has been treated in the thorough manner suggested, Indian finance will retain the discredit under which it now labours. However able the financial member—and Sir John Strachey's financial ability is undoubted—it is essential that he should be assisted by the collective and sustained thought of the Viceroy himself and the whole Council, if really statesmanlike Budgets, free from scotches and other disfigurements, are to be produced. Such a measure, however, of collective care and thought is now impossible from the immense amount of work with which the Government of India is loaded. Or take, as another instance, the Army Commission now sitting and the detailed instructions indicating the direction which the enquiries of the Commission are to take, and you will see that the Government is in fact delegating to an inferior body of its servants what ought properly to be dealt with at first hand by itself. An inquiry of this kind would have formed a proper subject of deliberation for the Viceroy, assisted by his military and some, at least, of his civilian colleagues, and above all by the Governors of Bombay and Madras. But the device of a Commission has been forced upon the Government, in this as in many other instances, from sheer want of leisure caused by the mass of inferior business which a wrong system obliges the Supreme Government to undertake personally instead of delegating to competent local councils and authorities. While the Viceroy and his colleagues were deliberating on army retrenchment and organization the machinery of Government as at present arranged would be liable to stand still. The despatch boxes would be accumulating on the Viceregal table, because in the intense centralization of business at Simla some insignificant question which has arisen in the Persian Gulf or in Assam would require the Viceroy's personal decision. You ask how such a state of things has come about. It has, it may be replied, grown up by degrees since Lord Dalhousie's time, until at last no amount of human energy or diligence can make head against it. To put, doubtless, it has been caused by the legitimate increase in the public business of the Empire—due partly to the greater interest taken in Indian matters by Parliament and the more minute supervision exercised by the Secretary of State, partly to the necessary creation of additional departments and establishments. The increase of business, however, is to be largely attributed to the inconsiderate action of the secretaries and subordinates surrounding the Viceregal Government, who, partly from a natural though baneful desire to increase the importance of their departments and partly from a lust for the increased patronage thus effected are always seeking the control of matters which could be much better exercised by financial or local authorities. It has thus happened that, despite some landslide-off rts to decentralize such rity—as, for instance, in the matter of local finances and education—the balance has, on the whole, been largely on the other side and a great increase of work has been thrown upon Simla. The abolition, it is suggested, of the military secretariats of minor Governments advocated by some would throw much additional work upon the military member of Council, already like the Viceroy, overworked, and ultimately upon the Viceroy himself. The more the independence and autonomy of the Governments of Bombay and Madras are curtailed the greater will be the burden of supervision and control borne by the Viceroy and the Supreme Government, until, at last, in the huge mass of business demanding the Viceroy's personal attention it will be impossible for him to give more than a very superficial attention to those great questions upon which Parliament and his position itself in India require that he should bestow his best energies. Every effort should therefore be made in the exactly opposite direction to which Indian business at present tends

LIFE AT SIMLA.

(From Times' Correspondent.)

Simla, July 14.

We are just now well into "the rains," during which Simla is certainly not at its best, though even the rains are not so black as they are sometimes painted. I was prepared by a gloomy, perhaps blighted, being to expect an almost continuous downpour for some three months or ten weeks, until one began to wonder, as was wondered of the Weeping Philosopher, whence such a supply of water could come. There was, indeed, to be an occasional break—a paranoic outburst of sunshine—just to make one feel all the more what one lost by having so few of them, and to lure the adventurous into wandering from home without the waterproof which is to a Simlaite what the umbrella is to a Londoner. "*Les Anglais quittent leurs femmes quelquefois; leurs parapluies jamais,*" is a saying which does but scanty justice to Simla. The Simlaite leaves his wife often,—sure that there will be some obliging bachelor to take care of her,—but his waterproof—never. This, of course, applies only to the rainy season. In the fine weather, during which not a drop of rain will fall for weeks together and everything becomes so dry that one is almost afraid to drop a cigar-light lest the whole place be burnt down, the waterproof is replaced by the sunumbrella for the helmet. But even in the rainy season, though a shower may come at any moment, so that you are never safe without the waterproof, it may keep fine for days. Simla clearly has her calumniators. In the last few weeks we have not had, on the whole, much more rain than you Londoners have in your rainy season, and, on the other hand, we have had enough sun and blue sky to keep you handsomely for a twelvemonth. It must be confessed, however, that there is this difference: To the London cellar or dingy out it matters little whether the day be wet or dry. The "gondola of London," or the domestic brougham, makes him independent of weather. The gondola of Simla is the "jampan," or "jampot," as it is sometimes called, on the same linguistic principle—making fine ladies and cheesemongers kin—as that which converts asparagus into sparrow-grass. The "jampan" is a sorry substitute for hansom or brougham, and is little used but by ladies and invalids. It has been described by one of its victims, in a perhaps pardonable mood of exaggeration, as an ugly cross between a coffin and a sedan-chair, resembling the first inasmuch as the occupant is stretched out in it helplessly, toes foremost and turned up, as if he were rehearsing his own funeral; and the second, since he can keep head and shoulders high enough up to see that the rehearsal is in proper form. *Slung to two poles, it is carried on the shoulders of four men, two before and two behind, with a third pair usually in reserve. Every lady on the hills keeps her jampan and jampanees (I may as well avow here, once and for all, that my spelling of Indian words is usually my own), just as in the plains she keeps her carriage and footmen, and it is a point of honour to dress the jampanees in the greatest livery as yet undiscovered by her numerous rivals in the same station. To copy a livery would be almost as poor form as to copy a dress, so that any one with a memory for colours and an extensive acquaintance with the sex can tell whom to seek or shun an approaching jampan long before its fair occupant is herself visible. The first view of Simla at the fashionable hour and place for the evening promenade along the "Mall," crowded with jampans meeting, crossing, or, for purposes of gossip, arrested, is extremely quaint and original, utterly unlike anything that one may have seen in years of wanderings about the world. The sight of all these seeming

> "Sick men borne in litters,
> High on the necks of slaves,"

gives the whole place the aspect of a huge hospital on a patient's holiday, and makes one think that Simla must, indeed, be with a vengeance a "sanitarium." With private jampanees, well paired, like London flunkeys, and trained to march together out of step (this is one of the mysteries and mysteries of jampaning), the motion is said to be pleasant and easy enough. But the stranger who must commit his body to a "scratch crew" of evil smelling coolies collected hastily from the bazaar finds his first jampan much as in his first crossing of the Channel through a chopping sea, except that the screw or paddle-box cannot get within a few inches of his ear, to say nothing of his nose, puffing, wheezing, grunting, and muttering laments in a barbarous tongue. I have heard of one unhappy man who was landed at a ball so jampan-sick that he had to turn back at once and stagger home as he best could. I can speak feelingly of another who got to dinner so dazed and dizzy that, lost in all sense of proportions, he nearly shook his hostess by the nose—a fine Roman—instead of by the hand.

My excuse for lingering round the jampan must be that it seems to a stranger perhaps the most curious and characteristic feature of Simla and Simla life. It is not deplorably common. Ladies in the bloom of youth and health, mothers who are or are to be of the rolling race, instead of taking the invigorating exercise on foot or horseback which it is at once the pride of the English woman to take, pass, to many of them nearly all their out-door hours longing and lolling in an attitude so languid that it is enervating almost to the mind. Nay, incredible as it may seem to fox-hunting fathers and brothers in the old country, not only ladies, but men—Englishmen, officers, cavalry officers with spurs—suffer themselves to be carried along in this posture, so effeminate and humiliating! A Prussian officer, Lieutenant-General von Hanneken, if I remember rightly, presumably an able and impartial critic, wrote last year an exhaustive essay, in which he proved to his own complete conviction that the coming struggle between Russia and England, inevitable as that between Rome and Carthage, would finally be fought out in India, and that there a decisive blow would be dealt to the greatness of England as it was dealt to that of Carthage in Spain. When this sad day for Anglo-India, and therefore for civilization and the world, arrives, who can say how far the degenerate descendants of the heroes of Plassy and Ali Wasjid owed their ruin to the Jellab-like embraces of the jampan? I do not want to throw a gloom over London dinner tables, or even to give a shock to Indian sensibilities; so permit me to explain that, like the Prussian General, I am speaking rather of what might be than of what is; that at present the use of the emasculating jampan is among males altogether the exception, not the rule, the few who use it being considered fair game for "chaff."

The British patriot may, however, derive much comfort from hearing that the great majority of the Simla males not only accept, but make it a point of honour to keep, dinner engagements to which they may have to ride in their dress clothes, through torrents of tropical rain, down steep, slippery paths with a lantern throwing just light enough to show that one false step may hurl horse and rider down a precipice, here called a "chud." Why on earth don't they drive?" may exclaim some reader who is innocent of the ways of Indian hill-stations, and who, however adventurous in his own way, would about as soon think of riding to dinner through heavy rain in dress clothes as in the classic costume of Lady Godiva. These heroes ride, as their heroines go in jampans, because they have no carriages, and they have no carriages because Simla has no roads to speak of, and Simla has no roads—or, at least, but one road worthy the name—because it has chosen for itself a site so singular as to make it among civilized habitations about as unique as among civilized conveyances is its jampan.

The inhabitants of most mountainous countries, however lofty their aspirations, are content to build upon the highest bits of level ground—best suited for building purposes—but the undulations of their mountain range may afford, not caring what summits may still tower to heaven above their heads. But the truly Titanic ambition of the Simlaites is content with little or nothing short of the summits themselves. Some of the houses have actually climbed to within a few yards of the top of our topmost peak—known by the endearing, if not exactly elegant, name of Jacko—more than 8,000 ft. above the sea, and the top itself would doubtless have been scaled before this if it had not been already occupied by the rude but and temple of a fakir, joint occupant with some friendly monkeys, to whom from long and congenial companionship perhaps, he bears even more than the usual cousinly resemblance. But the ways of British progress and enterprise, having risen so high, are not likely to be checked by any Canute, however holy; and some day family prayers and big dinners and the enlightened worship of blue china may succeed to the rites of the fakir—whatever these may be—and the chattering and grim-cing of his friends. Then there will not be one higher point left to scale, and Simlaite ambition must seek other worlds to conquer in the neighbouring ranges, some of which rise to 9,000ft., 10,000ft., and even 12,000ft. There are bold and perhaps not wholly disinterested spirits who venture to prophesy that Simla will some day be the capital of India, and in that case Narkundah, connected by a cheap line of railway, may play Brighton to its London, or Versailles to its Paris. Meantime the houses that have climbed over 3,000ft. are, perhaps, about 1,000ft. above the average height of the town. But at long range, across a hilly country, the eye does not detect much difference between 7,000ft. and 8,000ft.; hence at one's first distant view of Simla the greater portion of it looks so oddly lodged, in defiance of all laws of gravitation, on a steep mountain slope, that one almost fancies that houses could no more maintain their perpendicular, or be kept from all coming down with a run—unless they were held up in some myst rious fashion from behind—than a man unsupported could stand half-way up the side of a smooth wall. But just as in the smooth wall of ice, it may be—the Alpine climber can discover or make his foothold, so has engineering skill—abundant in India—taken advantage of every ledge or recess into which a cottage can be squeezed, and on getting nearer the town you find that each householder has struck as safe a spot into the mountain side as he could into Salisbury Plain, and that his house may stand firm as long as the ground upon which it is built. Not that this last, by the way, appears in all cases a guarantee. Some of the houses, perched on narrow ledges, look at the mercy of the first landslip—landslips are not wholly unknown here,—and riding up Jacko a thousand feet or so "on end," to dine out, holding hard to your pony's mane, as he mounts, on hands and knees, the steep zigzags, slippery with a soaking shower, you feel that you could scarcely be surprised, however injured, if you were suddenly met half way by your host and hostess, swept headlong past you, and all your trouble and dinner were irretrievably lost. They, in their turn, have to allow for your keeping dinner waiting, or even making a vacant chair, in consequence of your pony slipping with you over a "chud." Not that this unpleasantness does, as a matter of fact, occur often enough to disarrange social gatherings—at least, if it does, it is decorously hushed up. But why it should not be of frequent occurrence is, on *a priori* grounds, a perpetual marvel to the stranger who can fully realize the perils of the narrow paths and precipices over which his dress boots alternately dangle, while he cannot realize the native genius of the hill pony he bestrides. Sometimes, however, accidents will happen even with the best regulated ponies. Here and there your companion will point out the spot at which poor Major A was killed, or Mrs. B pitched over into a bush, whence, hanging by her riding habit, she watched her horse shoot past into the depths below. The present Viceroy, presumably well-mounted, had once an extremely narrow escape, while the Commander-in-Chief, the second "Burrah Sahib" of India, is, perhaps, alive now because his horse acted judiciously chose the spot on which suddenly to swerve round that its hind hoofs were only half over the chud. If chuds are no respecters of personages of this exalted rank how can ordinary mortals expect to be safe? Fortunately, a chud-bred pony cleverly takes so long a time in tumbling quite over the brink that his rider can part company with him; and many a life has been saved in this way. Only a few days ago at Dalhousie a young lady thus escaped. Prudent people of the "stay-at-home-at-ease" class may be disposed to blame the Simlaites for incurring these risks; but how can the Simlaites help it? It would be financial ruin to keep properly railed or fenced all the paths needed for clambering from social nest to nest. Nobody can be expected to walk a thousand feet or two straight up a mountain, in tropical sunshine or rain, in order to pay a call. Better the risk of death to the individual than the wholesale demoralization of the race through the jampan; and driving is out of the question, except along one road. Even if this road were much used for driving, public inconvenience and danger might result, and hence the privilege of using a carriage is confined by law to a very select few. Who these few are in theory I do not know, but practically I only remember to have seen two ladies exercising the privilege—Lady Lytton and Mrs. Egerton, both of whom are so universally esteemed and liked for their courtesy and genuine kindness that if instead of a little pony-carriage, they went about in a coach and four, nobody would murmur. Once, indeed, and once only, I saw, to my astonishment, a male Simlaite after a dinner party stepping into something very like a barouche, and, as the sight was here about as strange as would be in London that of a gentleman mounting an elephant at the door of his Pall-mall club, I immediately made inquiries, and, finding the barouche was hired, I almost resolved, regardless of expense, to follow an example at once so good and bold. But later I learnt that to do so I must begin by being a Member of Council, for which, unluckily, I could not spare the time.

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8 8		" Half " Flasks	8 12
28 0		White Capsule, delicate flavour	29 0
15 0	**	" in Flasks	15 8
31 12		Yellow Capsule, fine old, pale	33 12
16 4	***	" in Flasks	16 12
34 12		Black Capsule, superior old, pale	36 0
18 4	****	" in Flasks	18 8
45 4		Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4		RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
26 0		" the finest old Jamaica, extra quality	27 0
20 8		" fine " Pineapple"	21 0
22 4		GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4		FIELD'S, Gin	23 0
23 4		WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure	24 0
26 0		" Scotch, fine old pure, extra quality	27 0
18 0		SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 0
18 0		GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. A.	CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar Rs. A.	
14 8	16 0	Cognac. * * * *
12 8	13 0	" ***
10 12	11 0	" **
10 0	10 4	" *
8 9	9 0	Irish or Scotch

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal.	Rs. 2	0 each
Do. do. 2 "	" 3	0 "
Do. do. 4 "	" 4	0 "

Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.	46 Gals. Hds. Rs. A.	
270 0	293	St. JULIEN
236 0	256	CANTENAC
190 0	205	St. ESTEPHE
137 0	146	MEDOC

Of these we keep no stock, but import to order.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

CASH. 4 Gals. Per Jar Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.	
42 4	124 0	241 0	472 0	Vino Puro
38 4	116 0	216 0	424 2	Manzanilla
35 8	103 4	200 4	387 12	Vino Seal
34 8	94 4	180 4	351 12	Vino de Pasto
32 12	79 12	151 8	297 10	White Seal

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

CREDIT. 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Casks. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.	
44	136	264	517	Vino Puro
40	123	236	463	Manzanilla
37	112	217	430	Vino Seal
36	102	195	380	Vino de Pasto
34	86	163	320	White Seal

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical, Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

3 months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

☞ *N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.

Mr. W. J. ESSAJI, Forbes Street;
Mr. EDOUARD PALLONJEE, Byculla Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSHEDJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUMDADUNA, 66, Cumballa Hill.

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.

HAVE just received a small consignment of Ladies' and Children's Hosiery of plain fashionable colours as now worn.

LADIES' Black Saxony Wool Ribbed Hose	Rs. 2 8	per pair
CHILDREN'S Black Saxony Wool Ribbed Hose, from	" 1 12	"
LADIES' Navy Blue Cashmere Hose Silk Embroidered Clocks	" 3 0	"
CHILDREN'S Blue Cashmere Hose Silk Embroidered Clocks, from	" 2 0	"
LADIES' Navy Blue Cotton Ribbed Hose	" 3 0	"
CHILDREN'S Navy Blue Cotton Ribbed Hose, with Double Knees, from	" 2 0	"
LADIES' New Bronze and Seal Brown Cotton Ribbed Hose	" 3 0	"
CHILDREN'S New Bronze and Seal Brown Cotton Ribbed Hose, with Double Knees, from	" 2 0	"
LADIES' Black Cotton with Embroidered Silk Clocks	" 2 0	"
Do. Ecru Do. Do.	" 2 4	"

A large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Socks and Stockings in all sizes and fashionable colours.

Ladies' Linen Collars, New shapes ..... Rs. 5 per dozen.

Gentlemen's Silk, Cotton, and Merino Hosiery of every description.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,

HOSIERS, HATTERS, SHIRT-MAKERS, TAILORS, AND GLOVERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD-TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co., for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made Arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus and Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. and Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus and Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION